

Velocity

Amplifier

VA4100

4 x 100 Wrms

4/3/2 Channel Amplifier



4/3/2 Channel Audio Amplifier
4/3/2 Führungen Audioverstärker
Amplificateur Audio 4/3/2 Canal
Amplificatore Audio a 4/3/2 Canali
Amplificador Audio de 4/3/2 Canales
Amplificador de áudio de 4, 3 ou 2 Canais
4/3/2 Kanal Lågfrekvensförstärkare
4/3/2 Kanaal Audio Versterker

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English

Deutsch

Français

Italiano

Español

Português

Svensk

Nederlands

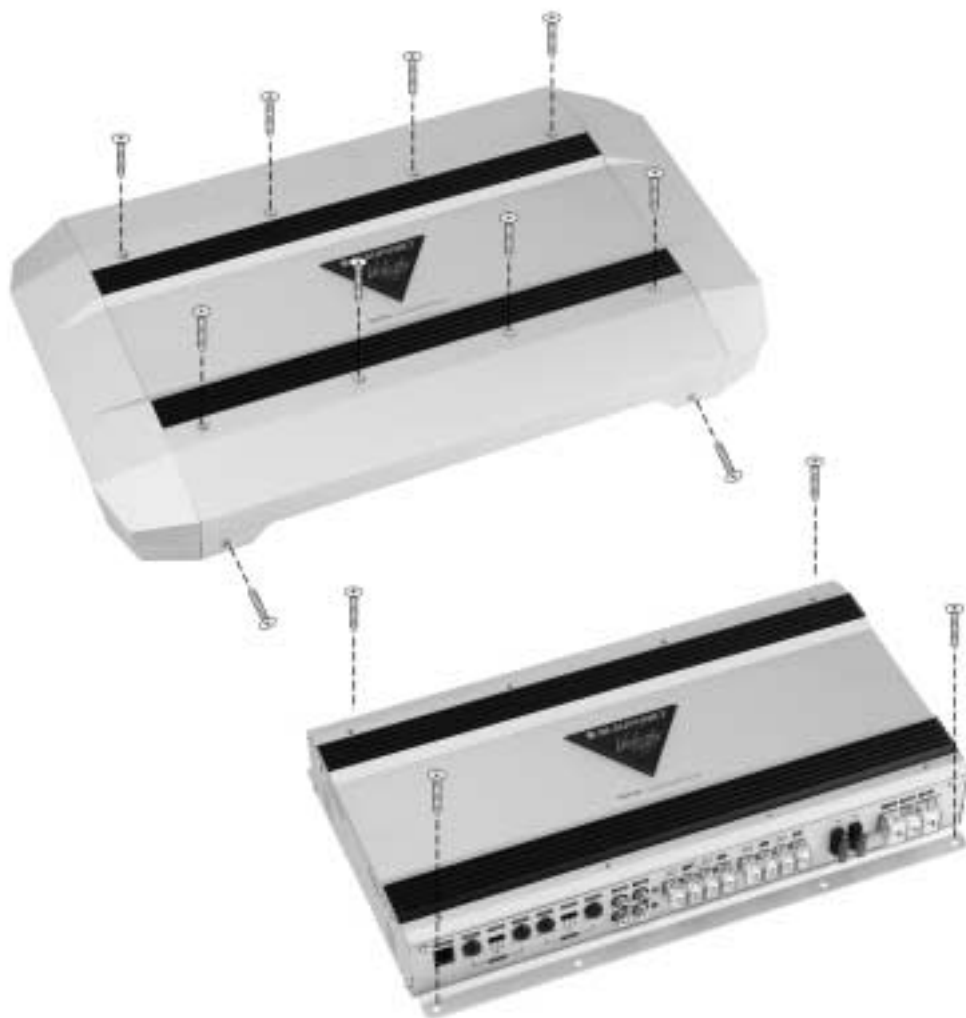
BLAUPUNKT SPECIFICATIONS - VA4100, 4/3/2 CHANNEL AMPLIFIER

All power ratings conform to CEA-2006 standards.

PARAMETER/FEATURE		VA4100
Channels		4/3/2
Size (L x W x D) <i>without trim panels</i>		15.1x9.1x2.4 inches (382x231x60mm)
Weight		14.5 lbs. (6.6 kg)
Spade screw speaker terminals?		YES
Maximum terminal wire size		10 ga.
Subsonic filter		YES (10 Hz)
Separate front/rear or left/right gains?		F/R-YES L/R-NO
Fuse Type		ATC spade -Two 40A
Speaker short, short to +12V, and short to ground protection?		YES
High, low, and reverse voltage protection?		YES
Power output transistors		Low QZ MOSFET
Power supply transistors		MOSFET
Minimum speaker impedance	(non-bridged)	2 ohms
	(bridged)	4 ohms
PERFORMANCE DATA		
Rated power output @ 0.1% THD, 14.4V (CEA-2006)		
4 channels into 4 ohms / 2 ohms	(watts rms)	4 x 100 W / 4 x 150 W
2 channels into 4 ohms	(watts rms)	2 x 300 W
Max Dynamic Power (watts rms)		700W
Total Harmonic Distortion @ full power		0.1% THD
Signal/Noise ratio (gain controls in center)		
Measured @ 1 watt / 1 kHz	dBA	>80
Measured @ full rated power (0.1% THD)	dBA	>100
Damping factor		>100
Frequency response (full-range mode)		15 - 50,000 Hz
High-pass crossover frequency limits		50 H z - 250 Hz (variable), 12dB/oct
Low-pass crossover frequency limits		50 H z - 250 Hz (variable), 12dB/oct
Input impedance		10 kohms
Input signal voltage control range		0.3 - 6.0 vrms
Current Draw @ 13.8 VDC (typical values @ X watts / Efficiency %)		
@ full rated power, unbridged	(@ 4 ohms)	50 A (50%)
@ 33% rated power, unbridged	(@ 4 ohms)	30 A (35%)
@ idle	(@ 4 ohms)	1 A
Minimum battery voltage to maintain rated power		12.6 VDC
Usable battery voltage		10 - 16 VDC
Trigger line voltage range		10 - 16 VDC
Trigger line current draw		< 20 mA
Turn on delay time		@ 2.0 seconds
Thermal shutoff temperature (average heat-sink temp)		@ 85° C (185° F)

This information is subject to change without notice! • Änderungen vorbehalten! • Sous réserve de modifications! Modifiche riservate! • Wijzigingen voorbehouden! • Ändringar förbehålles! • Modificaciones reservadas! • Sob reserva de alterações!

ASSEMBLY & MOUNTING



THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING BLAUPUNKT!

Congratulations! You are now the owner of an exceptional car audio amplifier from the audio enthusiasts at Blaupunkt. Our engineering staff has spent considerable time refining our Velocity series amplifiers in order to introduce great sound to the consumer. With these products we focus on sonic performance but balanced with rugged design and flexible installation.

Not only do we offer you a great product but also a supportive owners manual. This manual can be used as a teaching guide due to its brief, but informative, explanations of amplifier and system design. We are also very concerned about the end consumer using proper installation techniques for the highest performance possible from their new audio products. MOST important to us are the concerns with safety and the installation process. Since our Blaupunkt retail dealers have the tools and experience for an optimized and safe installation, we always recommend they do the final vehicle integration. But, should you choose to install these products yourself, please take the time to read this manual completely and abide by all precautions.

AMPLIFIER BENEFITS & FEATURES

"THERMAL-THROTTLE" TEMPERATURE PROTECTION

Unlike "dragster" style amplifiers that put out lots of power for a few minutes, our Velocity series amps are engineered for full throttle, everyday driving. With our incredible Blaupunkt "Thermal Throttle", our amps keep on playing without overheating, the common shut-down mode for most amplifiers.

All amplifiers heat up some over time. Using our moving voltage rail design, once warm, the rails pull back to prevent long term overheating thus preventing full shut off or even possible damage, as most other amps do. Once initiated this temporary system gain pullback lets you know you are really pushing the system hard but it's not letting you down going into full shut down.

UNIQUE INSTALLATION FLEXIBILITY

Included in your amplifier kit is the very cool looking side rails and end caps. The side rail system allows you to butt amps side-by-side building a multi-channel monster of a system but with everything trimming out beautifully. An added benefit of the side rails and caps is the dressing down and hiding of all cables preventing any kind of snagged wires.

REMOTE GAIN CONTROL

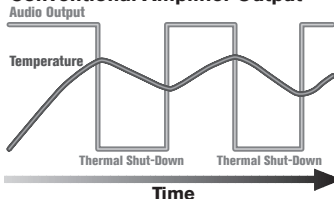
You will find a very nice remote gain control for the amplifier. This gain control works only in the subwoofer mode (low-pass) providing about 20dB of gain range to dial in accurate bass levels or to simply pound out the tunes if desired.

NOISE ISOLATION MODE CONTROL

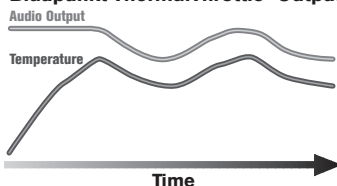
Inside the amplifier are isolation circuits to help prevent the intrusion of noise into the audio path. These circuits are turned on or off via the small switches visible through the bottom plate. Noise currents may enter the system via signal cables should there be small ground voltage differences. These are sometimes heard as a varying pitch with engine speed (alternator whine). The vehicle may also have a poor antenna ground, or overly sensitive AM radio tuner front end, which can result in low level back ground tones (birdies) in some parts of the AM radio band (550kHz-1710kHz).

Should either of these conditions occur, use a small screwdriver to slide the switch to the "ON" position and they should be eliminated. If no problems are detected, leave in the "OFF" position for maximum audio system performance.

Conventional Amplifier Output



Blaupunkt ThermalThrottle™ Output



SAFETY CONCERNS

We always recommend you have your Blaupunkt amplifiers professionally installed but the installation process is often so easy that the average consumer can achieve success with little trouble. Regardless of the person installing, you should be sure to review the following points before proceeding with the installation:

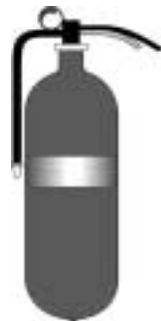
- **READ THE MANUAL!** Understanding the product and installation limitations before lifting a screwdriver.
- **WEAR SAFETY GLASSES AT ALL TIMES** - Flying debris are always dangerous.
- **PROTECT THE VEHICLE** - Always disconnect the negative battery cable before starting any kind of installation work. This prevents a possible high current electrical short (potential fires).
- **HEAT** - Keep all audio components away from nearby hot vehicle components that heat up over time such as hoses, high current wires, and braking system components.
- **GIVE YOURSELF LOTS OF TIME** - Rushing to complete an installation nearly always ends up with problems.
- **DO NOT LISTEN AT HIGH SOUND LEVELS FOR A PROLONGED TIME** - these amplifiers, used with high efficiency speakers from ANY manufacturer, have the potential to cause permanent hearing loss after listening at maximum volume levels for several hours.



INSTALLATION WARNINGS!

Before disassembling your beautiful new car you need some basic installation knowledge and skill with common hand and power tools. Following such basic installation tips and warnings will prevent possible damage to the vehicle and also prevent possible fires.

- **AGAIN...READ THE MANUAL!** There is a lot of helpful information in this manual that will save time and prevent problems later.
- **COVER THE VEHICLE WORK AREAS** - Use fender covers or blankets to protect the work areas from scratches or dings.
- **DISCONNECT THE (-) LEAD ON THE BATTERY** - No sparks or fires please!
- **"REVIEW" THE INSTALLATION** - Before using any tools or moving vehicle components, take five minutes to review the installation intentions (e.g., verify that an amplifier will fit in an area of a car before tearing out all the interior).
- **"REVIEW" THE VEHICLE** - Before drilling any holes or cutting into any surfaces, make sure there are no fuel or hydraulic lines behind the surfaces. Also make sure there are no wires routed directly behind or near the desired mounting area (remember...screws can often extend 1-2 inches behind the mounting surface).
- **ENSURE PROPER FIT** - Before cutting or drilling, make sure the amplifier will physically fit in its desired location. Check for clearance around rear deck torsion bars or other structural elements.
- **EVERY CAR IS ASSEMBLED DIFFERENT** - Every auto manufacturer uses different assembly techniques. Take care in removing/modifying all trim panels and mounting surfaces since they often use unique screws or snap fasteners that are difficult to replace if they are lost or broken.
- **BE CAREFUL WITH CABLE ROUTING** - When routing audio cables, make sure RCA and speaker wires are routed away from high current power lines for audio amplifiers and vehicle systems lines when possible. This will help prevent noises from creeping into the audio system, plus prevent potential damage to the vehicle wiring itself.
- **BE CAREFUL WITH ALL CONNECTIONS** - When making connections, make sure each connection is clean and properly secured. Observe all polarity markings carefully to ensure proper end performance.
- **CAUTION - FUEL TANKS AND FUEL LINES ARE NOW LOCATED DIRECTLY BENEATH THE REAR DECK IN MANY CARS** - CHECK FOR ADEQUATE CLEARANCE BEFORE EVEN CONSIDERING SUCH A MOUNTING LOCATION!

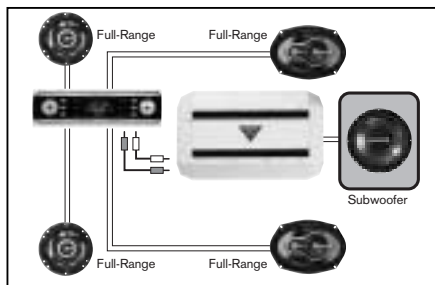


SYSTEM PLANNING

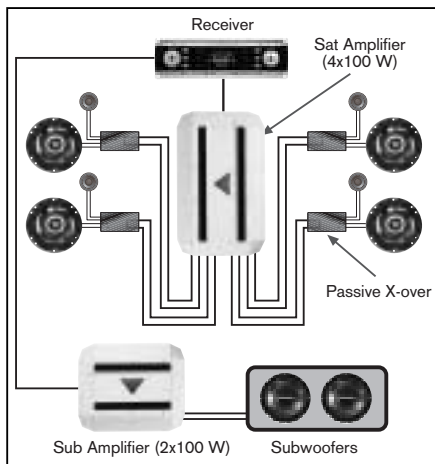
Before wiring up an audio system that may not achieve the sound quality you want, be sure to choose a system concept that fits your listening requirements. Basic systems, a receiver with internal 4x20 watts and 4 coax speakers, are adequate for many listeners. But, when you want to really “feel” the music, you will need some kind of subwoofer amplifier/speaker combination. Although many people might jump into an “add-on” amplifier to power to rear coaxial speakers, a better choice is usually a subwoofer amp/speaker system that supplements the existing 4 speaker system as shown in the adjacent drawing. Such a system provides a surprising improvement in sound quality due to the usually dramatic increase in bass response.

The next dramatic step up in performance is with a “multi-channel” system that offers more dynamic range in the mids and highs due to higher power plus more bass response due to multiple woofers and/or more power. But, with such a system, the stereo image and overall listening experience usually becomes much more life-like due to better tonal quality midrange/tweeter speakers and usually better placement.

To build such a system though, complexity goes up due to the addition of passive or active crossovers which take time to install and may inject noise into the system due to potential noise signal pick up. The results though of such a system can be dramatically pleasing.



Supplementary subwoofer system



High performance multi-channel system

INSTALLATION TOOLS

For most installations, simple hand tools are adequate to install an aftermarket amplifier. Depending upon the mounting locations used, you will need power tools for drilling and cutting plastics and metal. A good starting list is summarized below:

- Tape measure and ruler
- Marking pen and starting punch
- Phillips and flat blade screwdrivers (small and medium sizes)
- Nylon wire bundle ties
- Pliers: standard vice-grip and needle nose styles
- Light-duty trim pry-bar for removing door trim
- Cutting shears or nibbling tool for cutting thin and medium gauger metal
- Wire cutters, wire strippers, electrical tape, crimping pliers and appropriate crimp-on terminals
- Power drill with appropriate sized drill bits



VEHICLE WIRING

VEHICLE FUSING

For safety purposes, a high current fuse (or circuit breaker) **MUST** be installed in line with the amplifiers(s) immediately at the battery to prevent vehicle damage should the battery line in advertently shorted to the vehicle chassis. The chart at the right shows the recommended master fuse sizes for an average audio system with noted "rms" output power levels.

SYSTEM FUSE CHART (Fuse size for total amplifier system power in "rms" watts)				
	100 W	200 W	500 W	1000 W
Fuse Size (in amps)	20 A	30 A	50 A	100 A

POWER WIRING

Most vehicles built since 1990 have adequate current capability for your amplifier. Except for systems above about 500 W rms, the factory charging system and battery should easily support it if properly installed. Proper wire size must be chosen to ensure adequate current delivery to the amp. Wire size (gauge) of the cables need to increase in size for higher power systems. (Wire sizes larger than those noted are usually a waste of time and money since they offer little or no performance improvements.)

SYSTEM POWER AND GROUND WIRE CHART (Wire gauge for total system in 'rms' watts)				
WIRE LENGTH	100 W	200 W	500 W	1000 W
5 ft. / 1.5 m	12	10	8	4
10 ft. / 3.0 m	12	10	8	4
15 ft. / 4.5 m	10	8	6	2
20 ft. / 6.0 m	10	8	6	2
25 ft. / 7.5 m	10	8	4	0 or 00

Wire diameter must increase (decreased wire gauge number) for higher power systems. For long wire runs the wire diameter must also increase. The wire sizes noted allow for a maximum 0.5 volts DC drop over the give wire run which results in Sound Pressure Level drops inaudible to the average listener.

SPEAKER WIRING

As with power wire, speaker wire size (gauge) changes with the power required and the length of the wire run. The speaker wire chart shows the minimum recommended wire size for a single audio output channel driving a loudspeaker at a given distance with a maximum power loss of 0.5 dB, the threshold of audibility. (Wire sizes larger than those noted are usually a waste of time and money since they offer little or no performance improvements.)

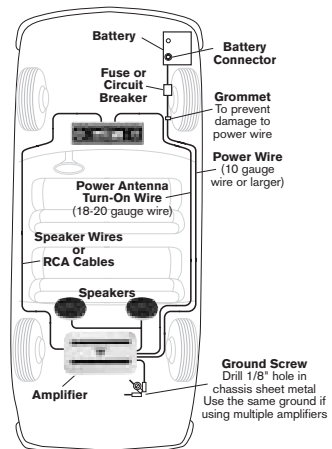
LOUDSPEAKER WIRE CHART (Wire gauge per loudspeaker/speaker power in "rms" watts)				
WIRE LENGTH	20 W	50 W	100 W	200 W
5 ft. / 1.5 m	18	16	16	16
10 ft. / 3.0 m	18	16	16	16
15 ft. / 4.5 m	16	16	16	14
20 ft. / 6.0 m	16	16	16	14
25 ft. / 7.5 m	16	16	14	12

FINAL VEHICLE WIRING

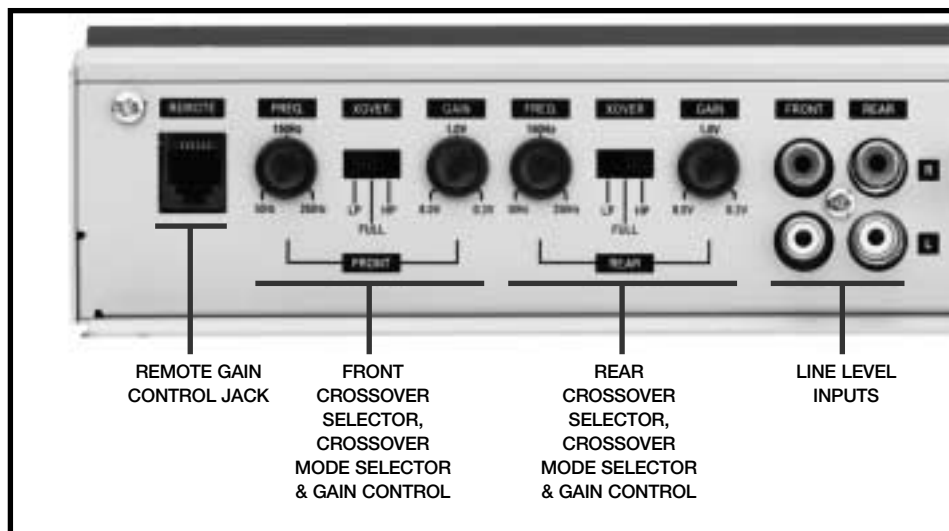
Current requirements for an upgraded audio system dictate a dedicated power line be run from the amplifier directly to the battery of the vehicle. This line should **NOT** be run to the fuse panel of the vehicle but directly to the battery. **DO NOT** run to the alternator either. There **MUST** be a fuse installed at the battery with adequate amperage as shown in the chart above.

As for the final signal wiring, be sure to route the audio cables down the side of the car opposite the power lines to avoid noise pick up from the lines. Also, try to route all audio cables away from noise sources such as engine computers and ABS brake computers.

Proper power grounding is important to insure adequate current flow. Be sure to grind the surface clean of all paint to ensure a solid electrical connection.



CONNECTIONS & CONTROLS



REMOTE GAIN CONTROL JACK - For connecting the remote gain control (included). This allows you to adjust the gain while seated in the vehicle with the system operating.

FRONT & REAR CHANNEL CONTROLS

GAIN CONTROL - The gain control allows for a range of 0.3-6Volts input. This means that if the setting is a 0.3V, it only takes 0.3Volts to drive the amp to full output. (Such a low setting allows for the amp to be easily overdriven and more susceptible to noise so a mid-position is highly recommended for most radios.)

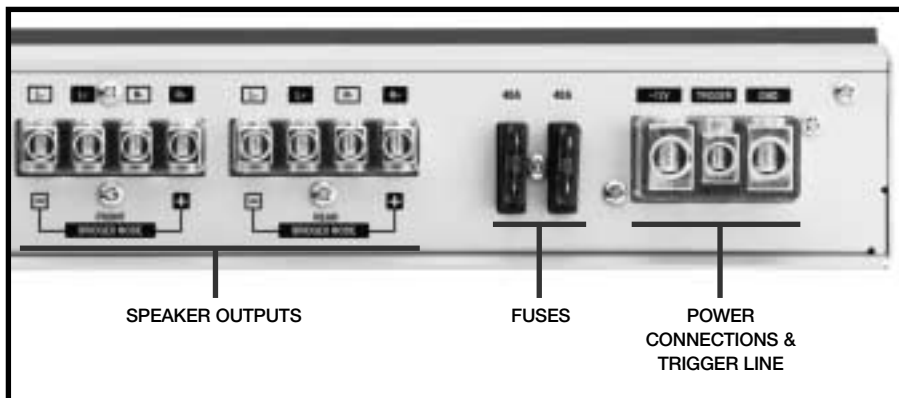
CROSSOVER MODE SELECTOR - Depending upon the system design chosen, you need to set the amplifier in the proper "mode"; LP, Flat, or HP. The low-pass and high-pass frequency settings are explained below. The "Flat" setting simply allows for the amp to pass all audio frequencies without any kind of crossover filter application. (This is common with 6x9" fullrange coaxial speakers for example.)

CROSSOVER CONTROL

HIGH-PASS - If the Mode Selector is in the "HP" position the amplifier passes only mid and high frequency sound. The lower limit for such sound is set via this control. A common setting is just above 100Hz.

LOW-PASS - If the Mode Selector is in the "LP" position the amplifier passes only low frequency sound. The upper limit for such sound is set via this control. For bass, a value just below 100Hz is usually best.

LINE LEVEL INPUTS - The most commonly used inputs in the aftermarket are RCA type line level inputs. These can handle up to about 6 Volts rms without overdriving the amplifier. Such high voltages are rarely found from car audio head units so this is a very comfortable value. But, should the use need to drive the amp directly from speaker level leads, use the supplied "High Level Adapter" to connect to the amp.



SPEAKER OUTPUTS - The amplifier is connected to appropriate impedance speakers via these leads. It is **IMPERATIVE** that these leads NOT be connected or touch the vehicle chassis in any way or the amplifier will be damaged. The (+) and (-) leads of the amp are in no way interconnected to one another. Also, **NONE** of the leads can touch each other, touch ground, or touch +12V or damage may occur to the amp or vehicle.

FUSES - These fuses are only for catastrophic situations should the amplifier begin to self-destruct or incur installation situations where gross amounts of current are being required from the amp beyond its design limits. Although another fuse should be installed inline with the high power line at the battery, these amplifier mounted fuses **MUST** remain in the circuit to protect the amplifier.

POWER CONNECTIONS & TRIGGER LINE

+12v - A high current line run direct from the battery is highly recommended to insure adequate current and voltage. This line **MUST** be run through a dedicated fuse of some kind and this fuse should be located immediately next to the power source. This in-line fuse is used to protect the vehicle should a short to chassis occur.

TRIGGER - This line tells the amp to turn on and is remotely switched from the radio which normally provides an amp "trigger" output. This line is required to go "high" (+12V) to turn on the amp. If this line is not available, use the power antenna line trigger which is normally available in most radios.

GROUND - This is the high current ground connection to the chassis of the car. It should be fastened to a clean ground connection in the vehicle, capable of handling high current loads. This wire should be no longer than 3 feet (1 meter).

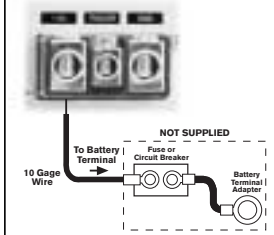
BLUE DOT LIGHT INDICATOR ON THE TOP OF THE AMPLIFIER (not shown above)

POWER ON - This light will turn on when the amplifier receives a +12V turn-on signal from the radio. If the amp is properly wired, but the light does not turn on, there may be a short circuit condition that the amp is protecting itself from.

PROTECTION LED - This light flashes if the amplifier senses a severe problem, such as a speaker short circuit.

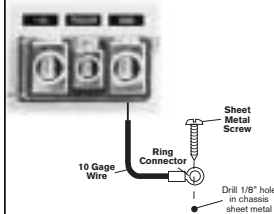
+12V Terminal

Connect directly to the vehicle battery (+) terminal with 10 gage wire (minimum)



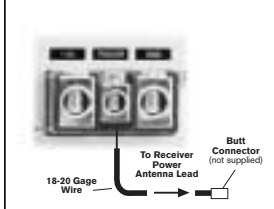
Ground Terminal

Connect to a good chassis ground. The ground connection should be clean, unpainted metal to provide a good electrical connection.

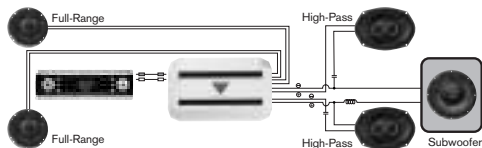


Trigger Terminal

Connect the radio power antenna lead from the receiver to the trigger terminal. This turns the amplifier on whenever the receiver is turned on.



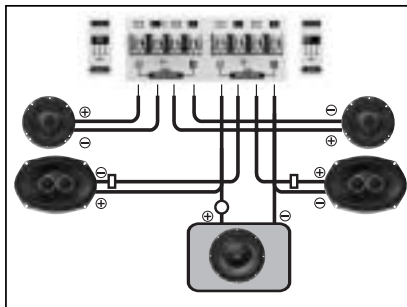
SYSTEM CONFIGURATION #1



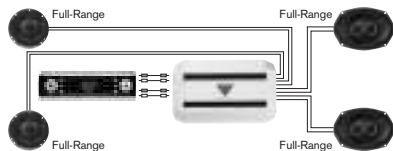
5 Channel Combo (2ch HP + 3ch passive Multi-Mode)

The multi-mode system is a “poor-man’s” satellite/subwoofer system. This amplifier is able to drive speakers in stereo mode and at the same time drive low frequencies to a dedicated subwoofer speaker. By inserting inductors (coils) and capacitors, the result is an inexpensive solution to generating a ‘5’ channel system with a 4 channel amplifier.

Using passive components (coils and capacitors) the installation is simple and performs adequately for most listeners. Such a system will not perform as well as an “active” system because the slow attenuation (roll-off) of the frequency response resulting in a moderate amount of over-lapping of the sound spectrum between the satellites and subwoofers. It is important to remember that although surprisingly pleasant performance is achieved, this is a compromise system and will NOT perform as well as a dedicated 5 channel system with electronic crossovers.



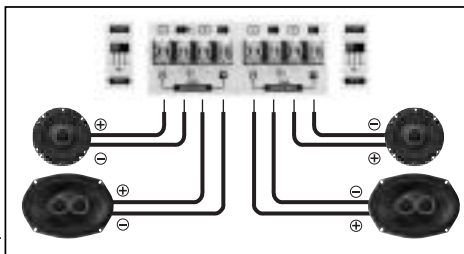
SYSTEM CONFIGURATION #2



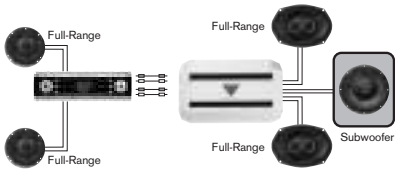
4 Channel (Full-Range, HP)

For many listeners, they need only slightly higher system loudness and/or music dynamic range without the amplifier going into distortion. By simply adding additional power to the speakers this can be achieved in many installations. BUT, the speakers must be able to handle this additional power without damage.

Such installations are most common with listeners who only need systems that can play moderately loud. Also, this consumer is often a person who simply cannot, or will not, accept additional amplifiers or speakers in the vehicle. Such systems will not be able to perform as well as audio systems with additional speakers and amps, but this is often an accepted trade-off for this consumers.



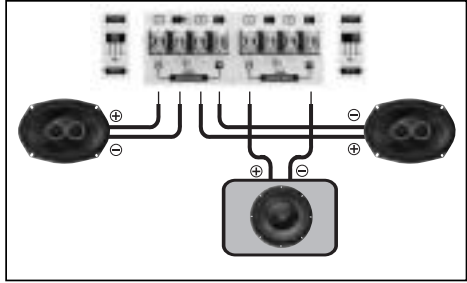
SYSTEM CONFIGURATION #3



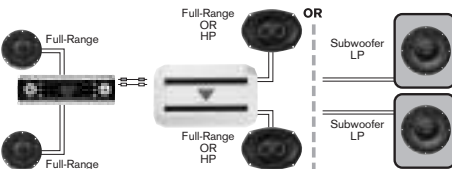
3 Channel Combo (2ch HP + 1ch Subwoofer)

Like the four channel systems as shown above, the benefits, and performance trade-offs are similar. But, this system configuration offers an additional advantage with the internal high-pass crossover.

This crossover reduces the bass to the front speakers thus protecting them under heavy low frequency loads. A typical system with larger drivers in the back is then able to be pushed harder without worry over the power handling on the front speakers.



SYSTEM CONFIGURATION #4

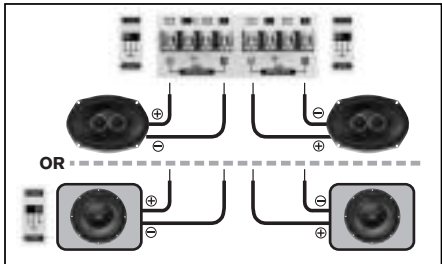


2 Channel (Full-Range, HP, LP)

This installation is most popular for listeners who want to simply increase the power to the rear speakers in a car. The resulting performance is most commonly a louder overall sound field from the rear.

But, such a system's biggest benefit is the additional bass response since the bass control of the radio can be turned up without distorting the amplifier. Such a system is not necessarily louder in the mids and highs but is able to play louder in the low frequencies due to this additional power. This leads to an overall richer and stronger sound experience for the listener without additional subwoofer boxes or electronics that may complicate the system or take up more room. Such a system WILL NOT equal the performance of a subwoofer system but will certainly be a pleasant improvement.

With the addition of a high-pass filter, this amplifier is set up to complement a dedicated subwoofer amplifier/speaker system. This allows for smaller (e.g., 5" or 6") satellite speakers to operate most efficiently without being over-driven in the bass region where a dedicated subwoofer system operates most efficiently.



TROUBLE-SHOOTING GUIDE

Below is a basic trouble-shooting guide to assist in seeking out and correcting a problem that may occur in the installation process. Although lengthy, this chart cannot address every single problem possible but mainly the ones most common.

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE OR CORRECTION
No power (power light not on)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check connections to amps +12 volt, ground, and remote lines. • Use voltmeter to verify voltages are at terminals of amp. • Check main power connection at battery. • Check fuse in power line at battery. • Disconnect all speakers but not power lines - if unit then turns on, a speaker short or speaker line touching vehicle chassis is likely.
Power but no sound (power light is on)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check all input cable lines for connection. • Disconnect speakers from amp, test speaker lines with digital voltmeter to verify >2 ohms per channel (non-bridged mode).
No sound from one channel or entire side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check radio's balance and fader control positions - verify they are at center. • Check speaker connections at amp and speaker. • Check input leads for connection to amp.
Very low sound level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify radio balance and fader controls are at center positions. • Check amplifier's input gain control setting - adjust for higher output levels if necessary (gain settings closer to 0.3 volts). • Receiver may have very low output voltage levels - a step up "line driver" may have to be used.
Power amplifier turns on and off repeatedly (motor-boating sound)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure power connections at batter are tight. • Verify battery voltage is >11.5 volts DC (12.5-15V engine on) at amplifier with engine off. • Check all radio and amplifier ground connections.
Amplifier turns off during loud or distorted passages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input stage being over-driven - lower input gain (closer to 4 volt setting). • Verify battery voltage is >11.5 volts DC at amplifier with engine off. • Check all radio and amplifier ground connections. • Verify speaker loads >2 ohms on all channels (non-bridged mode).
Amplifier performs fine but gets very hot to the touch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input gain control too high - lower accordingly (closer to 4.0 volt setting). • Verify speaker loads >2 ohms on all channels (non-bridged mode). • Verify the mounting location allows for free air movement around the amp. Preferably, the amp should be mounted with fins up and down so rising heat moves quickly away from amp.
Amplifier turn-on/turn-off pops or noises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "turn on race" - disconnect trigger from radio and turn on/off via a wire jumper to power terminal. If noise goes away, the radio is turning on/off too slowly. This is radio problem and can only be corrected with outboard turn-on delay relay system. • Radio "thump" - disconnect the RCA input lines to the amp and turn on/off via radio trigger. If noise goes away without RCA lines connected, the radio is sending pops out through RCA lines. This is a radio problem and can only be corrected with outboard turn-on delay relay system.
Cracking noises on AM/FM radio but not on tape or cd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the problem is "radiated noise" by placing a portable FM radio near the car engine. If noise is picked up, then it is a vehicle problem and not your system. Research to isolate the source and properly shield or bypass. • Are spark plugs and wires > 3 years old? These can often radiate substantial noise when old. • Verify the engine block has a good ground connection to chassis ground. • Verify the engine compartment hood is grounded to vehicle chassis via a braided grounding strap.
Whining noise, engine running, varies in pitch or loudness with engine speed, AND varies with radio volume control setting (<i>this is generally a RADIO installation problem</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify all power and ground connections are clean at radio. • Re-route radio power and ground so they are sourced from same connections back at amplifier (this is called a "common" ground). • Check all ground connections to ensure clean surfaces that have all paint removed and also not oxidation buildup over time. • Verify there is some kind of power filtering choke assembly at back of radio. If not, install one.
Whining noise, engine running, varies in pitch or loudness with engine speed, BUT, DOES NOT vary with radio volume control setting (<i>this is generally an amplifier installation problem</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check battery ground connections at chassis are clean and tight, scraped free of oxidation, paint, and grease. • Re-route radio power and ground so they are sourced from same connections back at amplifier (this is called a "common" ground). • Bypass all equipment between radio and amp (e.g., equalizers) directly connecting radio. If noise goes away, signal processor has problem. • Check for signal level "ground loops" - disconnect the outer shield of the RCA cable at one end of the cable (e.g., radio end). If noise goes away, modify cables accordingly. There are voltage differences at the ground connections of the components and these are NOT correctable any other way than such shield cutting or an outboard "ground loop isolator" which is a small transformer.

GUARANTEE (EUROPEAN UNION)

We provide a manufacturer guarantee for our products bought within the European Union. You can view the guarantee conditions at www.blaupunkt.de or ask for them directly at:

Blaupunkt GmbH
Hotline
Robert Bosch Str. 200
D-31139 Hildesheim
Germany

LIMITED WARRANTY (UNITED STATES ONLY)

Robert Bosch Corporation (for products sold in the United States) warrants new Blaupunkt car audio products distributed in the United States through authorized Blaupunkt dealers, or which are imported as original vehicle equipment by the automobile manufacturer, to be free from defects in material and workmanship, in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

For twelve (12) months after delivery to you, the original consumer purchaser, we will repair or at our option replace at no charge to you any car audio product which, under normal conditions of use and service, proves to be defective in materials or workmanship. However, this warranty does not cover expenses incurred in the removal or reinstallation of any car audio product, whether or not proven defective, and does not cover products not purchased from an authorized Blaupunkt dealer. This warranty is limited to the original consumer purchaser and is not transferable. Repaired and replacement car audio products shall assume the identity of the original for purpose of this warranty and this warranty shall not be extended with respect to such products.

To obtain performance of this warranty, contact the nearest Blaupunkt authorized repair facility or our nearest office. A dated purchase receipt or other proof that the product is within the warranty period will be required in order to honor your claim. Carefully pack the unit and ship prepaid to the servicing location.

For further information: In the United States, write to the Robert Bosch Corporation, 2800 South 25th Avenue, Broadview, Illinois, 60155, attention Blaupunkt Customer Service Department or call 1-800-950-2528.

Specifically excluded from this warranty are failures caused by misuse, neglect, abuse, improper operation or installation, dropping or damaging a radio faceplate, unauthorized service or parts, or failure to follow maintenance instructions or perform normal maintenance activities. Normal maintenance activities for car audio products include but are not limited to cleaning, such as cleaning radio faceplate connectors and tape heads, tape player head demagnetization and tape player lubrication, compact disc and lens cleaning, and other minor maintenance activities and adjustments that are outlined in the owner's manual or that are normally required for continued proper operation. Also excluded from this warranty are the correction of improper installation and the elimination of any external electromagnetic interference.

THIS WARRANTY SETS FORTH YOUR EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCTS COVERED BY IT. WE SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES ARISING FROM THE SALE OR USE OF ANY BLAUPUNKT CAR AUDIO PRODUCTS, WHETHER SUCH CLAIM IS IN CONTRACT OR TORT. NO ATTEMPT TO ALTER, MODIFY, OR AMEND THIS WARRANTY SHALL BE EFFECTIVE UNLESS AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY AN OFFICER OF ROBERT BOSCH CORPORATION.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY IMPLIED BY LAW, WHETHER FOR MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE AND SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ONLY FOR THE PERIOD THAT THIS EXPRESS WARRANTY IS EFFECTIVE.

ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY SHALL BE LIMITED IN DURATION TO ONE YEAR FROM DATE OF PURCHASE. SOME STATES IN THE U.S. DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS. SO THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

THIS LIMITED WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE IN THE U.S.

In the event any provision, or any part or portions of this warranty shall be held invalid, void or otherwise unenforceable, such holding shall not affect the remaining part or portions of that provision or any other provision hereof.

ROBERT BOSCH CORPORATION
BLAUPUNKT CUSTOMER SERVICE
2800 SOUTH 25TH AVENUE
BROADVIEW, IL 60155
TEL: 1-800-950-2528

BLAUPUNKT TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Blaupunkt is constantly working on making the operating instructions clearer and easier to understand. However, if you still have questions on how to operate the amplifier, please contact your dealer or the telephone hotline for your country. You will find the hotline telephone numbers printed at the back of this booklet.

**SERVICE NUMBERS • SERVICE-NUMMERN • NUMÉROS DU SERVICE APRÈS-VENTE
NUMERI DEL SERVIZIO DI ASSISTENZA • NÚMEROS DE SERVICIO
NÚMERO DE SERVIÇO • SERVICENUMMERS • TELEFONNUMMER FÖR SERVICE**

Country:		Phone:	Fax:	WWW:
Germany	(D)	0180-5000225	05121-49 4002	http://www.blaupunkt.com
Austria	(A)	01-610 3150	01-610 393 91	
Belgium	(B)	02-525 51004	02-525 5263	
Denmark	(DK)	44 898 360	44-898 644	
Finland	(FIN)	09-435 991	09-435 99236	
France	(F)	01-4010 10007	01-4010 7320	
Great Britain	(GB)	01-89583 8880	01-89583 8394	
Greece	(GR)	0800-550 6550	01-576 9473	
Ireland	(IRL)	01-4149400	01-10098830	
Italy	(I)	02-369 6331	02-369 6464	
Luxembourg	(L)	40 4078	40 2085	
Netherlands	(NL)	023-565 6348	023-565 6331	
Norway	(N)	66-817 000	66-817 157	
Portugal	(P)	01-2185 00144	01-2185 11111	
Spain	(E)	1502-120234	916-467952	
Sweden	(S)	08-7501500	08-7501810	
Switzerland	(CH)	01-8471644	01-8471650	
Czech. Rep.	(CZ)	02-6130 0441	02-6130 0514	
Hungary	(H)	01-333 9575	01-324 8756	
Poland	(PL)	0800-118922	022-8771260	
Turkey	(TR)	0212-3400677	0212-3460040	
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